

WM. J. OSBORN, WM. H. ADAMS,  
(EDITORS.)

LEAVENWORTH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1854.

**Executive Policy.**

We feel a peculiar pride in laying before our readers the response of Gov. Reeder, containing, as it does, a confirmation of the principles and policy that we have laid down for our conduct as journalists. The right of all men of every class of opinions to seek a home in Kansas and to enjoy the protection of its laws is well stated and will command the admiration and applause of all actual residents of the Territory. No man must be proscribed for, or hindered in the exercise of his inalienable rights of free speech and free suffrage. The Kansas Bill must not be a dead letter, but its spirit must be a living principle in the administration of the affairs of this Territory.

The whole nation is looking with intense interest to our action. Already political parties have staked their success upon hostility to the principle of popular sovereignty which was conceded in our organic act. With the whole Union regarding us with intense watchfulness and jealousy, it behooves us to take heed to our steps. We rejoice that our able and accomplished Governor is alive to the true nature of his delicate and important trust. He is aware that upon his just and impartial administration of our affairs depends in no small measure the integrity of the Federal Union. It is not too much to say that no officer of the Federal Government is charged with a trust of more vital importance or more universal responsibility than the governor of Kansas. He can commit no error of judgment that will not be imputed to the fault of his heart by one or the other of the sectional parties of the country.

His firmness, his impartiality, his resolution to respect the rights of others and to enforce respect for ours, his determination to carry out the law to the letter and in its spirit, as indicated in his address, should cheer the heart of every union-loving citizen in our broad land. It is a new promise of peace to our whole country, an assurance that Kansas, when she comes to take her place in the sisterhood of States, will verify her motto that *she is the legitimate offspring of the popular will.*

**Sale of Lots in Leavenworth.**

On Monday last at 11 o'clock A. M. the sale of lots in this town was commenced. There was a large assemblage of people on the ground, many of whom had come from a distance for the purpose of attending this sale. The survey had been completed and charts of the town drawn. The streets had been cleared of rubbish and marked with their names. Those parallel with the river are numbered as far out as 7th street; the cross streets are named for Indian tribes and commencing on the South, are as follows: Chocktaw, Cherokee, Delaware, Shawnee, Seneca, Miami, Osage, Potawetomie, Ottawa, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Dahcotah, Pawnee, and Cheyenne. The Streets parallel with the river are 60 feet in width and the cross streets are 61 feet wide, except Delaware, which is 70 feet. The lots are 24 feet front by 125 deep and there are 32 lots in each block. Through the centre of each block runs an alley 15 feet wide. Seven blocks have been laid off next the river in Ware house lots, the fronts of which are about 160 feet from the water's edge. All the space between Main or First Street and the river except these seven blocks has been donated for a Levee and Esplanade.

The terms of the sale were one third cash and the balance payable when a title is secured. G. W. McLane of Weston, and W. S. Farmer of Platte city, were the Auctioneers. On the first day 54 lots were sold at an average of \$140. On the 2nd day 50 lots were sold at an average of \$120, making the average for both days' sale about \$130. Only four lots were sold out of the thirty-two in each block. The sales were distributed equally over the entire site. The purchases were generally made for immediate improvement, but a small number having been sold to share holders. Every lot that was offered was sold, and many others could have been disposed of, if time had permitted. The highest price paid for any was \$390, the lowest \$50. It must be recollected that no lot exceeded 24 feet front.

Lewis N. Rees has opened in this town a good stock of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and shoes, with an assortment of Groceries which he will sell at fair prices. He will also keep on hand a supply of provisions for the convenience of the citizens of Leavenworth and vicinity. There is hardly any article that settlers need that cannot be purchased in this town on fair terms.

**Reception of Gov. Reeder.**

On Saturday last Gov. Reeder, with Mr. C. A. Williams, his private Secretary and Andrew J. Isaacs Esq. U. S. Attorney for Kansas arrived at Fort Leavenworth, by the Polar Star. His landing was greeted by the officers of the Fort with the National salute and he became the guest of the commandant, Capt. F. E. Hunt.

At 3 o'clock in the evening the citizens of Kansas, from Leavenworth, Salt Creek, and the country for miles around gathered at the Fort to pay their respects to Gov. Reeder. The concourse was large and highly respectable and most enthusiastic in their gratification at his arrival. Our citizens in a body called upon the Governor at the quarters of Capt. Hunt, and a general introduction took place during which many kindly expressions of welcome were indulged on the part of the people and reciprocated by the Governor with the republican frankness and honest cordiality, so agreeable to western men. After a general interchange of courtesies, Dr. Charles Leib addressed the Governor as follows:

Gov. REEDER,

In behalf of my fellow citizens permit me to welcome you to the west and to the young and beautiful Territory whose executive you are.

It is but a few months since the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, it is but a few months since the people of the west were told by one of their distinguished senators, "the Indians have treated, go over and possess the goodly land," and to day Kansas is teeming with hardy, industrious, enterprising, strong armed men with noble hearts and willing hands who have come here to till the soil and to enjoy the fruits of their industry, to pursue their different callings, and to assist in building up a state which will ere long be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Confederacy, and which I trust will be recognized as the thirty second in the bright Constellation which graces the flag of our Union.

Gov. Reeder, we are rejoiced at your coming, rejoiced that you are among us, because we believe it will be your pride and pleasure not only as the executive but also as a citizen, to assist in giving Kansas a place in the front rank of territories. You will, sir, find men here from every section of this Union who have come to find homes, to assist in filling up our broad and beautiful prairies and our valleys rich as that of the Nile. In your own language they know that this is the "pathway of empire to the Pacific," they know that the vast frontier, New Mexico and California trade which now flows into the lap of Missouri, legitimately belongs to Kansas, they know and feel that they have the energy to build up a state which will command the trade, and it will not be long until they will have accomplished their object.

We doubt not that in coming here you have sacrificed much; that you have left behind those to whom you are bound by the ties of consanguinity, affection, and love, that you have left tried friends, personal and political in whose hearts you have a place, that you have left a community to which you were attached by a residence of long years among them, but when duty called, like Cincinnatus, you obeyed.

As a Pennsylvanian, one who loves the hills and valleys, the rivers and plains of the noble old Key Stone State, but who in heart and interest is a Western man, I in common with my fellow-citizens am rejoiced at your appointment, because we believe you will administer the affairs of this government upon strictly republican principles, because we know your antecedents, because we know that Pennsylvania the home of Rittenhouse, of Fulton, of Franklin and of the able and accomplished Buchanan, "who has graced our annals abroad and done us honor in King's Courts," and who is a statesman of the school of the fathers, would not send us a son unworthy of herself, because we believe that under your administration Kansas will grow and flourish, that her resources, agricultural and mineral, will be developed, that her commercial importance will be acknowledged by the whole nation, that her hardy sons will prosper, will make this the garden spot of the Mississippi valley.

We sir, meet here upon common ground. The men of Maine and of Mississippi, of Massachusetts and of Missouri, aye and those who cross the blue waters of the broad Atlantic, who turn their backs upon the tyrants of the old world and place themselves under the protection of the flag of our Union, may enjoy the blessed privileges of free speech, dare think, do, and act for themselves. This is true republicanism and cannot fail to meet the approval of all who are truly American at heart. But a few months since the red men alone occupied this Territory, they roamed undisputed masters of the soil, but to day in all parts of it the hum of industry is heard, the progress of the age demanded it, settlement and by the hearths and firesides of our hardy pioneers is to be joy, peace and happiness and a determination to maintain at all hazards the supremacy of the law.

In conclusion Gov. Reeder, let me again welcome you to Kansas, and to express the hope, may the sincere wish that our relation as Governor and governed may be of such a

character that when it shall be severed we can always revert to it as being the happiest period of our lives, though it commenced when trampling down the nettles and thistles of Kansas and preparing it for its high destiny.

**To which Governor Reeder replied:**

I thank you, Sir, and those whom you represent on this occasion for the cordial manner in which you have welcomed me to your Territory and for the encomiums which you have so eloquently bestowed—encomiums which I must be allowed to say are attributable more to your own courtesy and partiality, than to any merits of mine. Coming, as I do, into a position of high and solemn responsibility in a strange land, to exercise most important functions among men who as yet know me not, you may well imagine that I am cheered and encouraged by the foreshadowing of confidence and kindness exhibited in this our first interview. I am sensible of the difficulties that may beset my official career, and I must rely on the friendship and kindly feeling which you have professed, for indulgence to my deficiencies. But whilst I shall now claim in advance your leniency for my inexperience of your country, and your people, for my shortcomings in wisdom and ability, I claim no margin, and ask for no indulgence, in respect to the earnestness and sincerity of my efforts, to make the great good of the Territory, and the advancement of its substantial prosperity and welfare, the chief end of my official action. It shall be my pride and pleasure, always to keep in view, that single end, despite all sinister considerations, or adverse circumstances. Our Territory is indeed a land of great interest, and of glorious promise, and although now a frontier country demanding at our hands strong continued effort and no small privation yet we are cheered on by the conviction, that another frontier is approaching us from the Pacific, and that when the inevitable destiny of this Union shall have filled up its limits with civilized population and thrifty enterprise, Kansas will be territorially the very heart of the Republic, and in the highway of its trade. Much of its progress, its prosperity and its future destiny, will depend upon the impress that we shall make upon its early developments. That we shall have difficulties to meet and overcome, varied in their character, and formidable in their number and extent, it were worse than folly to deny and conceal. Whatever they may be, however, there is no fear that they cannot all be solved by prudent care—by tolerance and charity for difference of opinion among ourselves—by calm but unquailing moral courage in asserting our own rights of action or opinion—and by the most scrupulous care to avoid encroachment on the rights of others. First of all Kansas must, and with God's help it shall be, a country of law and order. No man must be allowed to cast contempt upon the law,—to unsettle the foundations of society, to mar our future destinies,—to cause us to be shunned and avoided by good citizens,—and to turn us upon the retrograde path toward barbarism, by substituting his own unbridled passions for the administration of justice, and by redressing his real and imaginary wrongs by the red and cowardly hand of assassination, or the ruffianism of the outlaw. So far as it shall come within my province to deal with this spirit, I pledge you that I will crush it out, or sacrifice myself in the effort. Every one of our millions of fellow citizens who may choose to exercise his unquestionable right to plant himself, his family and his property on our soil, to swell its strength, and develop its resources, must feel that the broad axis of the law shelters him and his from outrage, and that its sword is keen and ready to punish him summarily and unflinchingly, for outrage of the rights of others. We must too do our duty in cementing and preserving our glorious Union, by the strictest adherence to our Constitutional and legal obligations, and a constant readiness to aid our fellow-citizens of other States, in securing to them all the rights which that Constitution and those laws, have sacredly guaranteed to them for the management of their own affairs, whilst at the same time we must with the most vigorous and determined firmness, preserve unimpaired and unquestioned, to every citizen of our Territory, freedom of opinion in the regulation of our own. The principle of the Bill for erecting our Territory, I need scarcely tell you, has my hearty approval. Fiercely as it has been assailed, it has its foundation deep in the doctrine of true republicanism. Under these doctrines the whole Union, North, South, East and West, has invited us to come here and mould our own institutions, as to us it shall seem good.

We have accepted the invitation and with "PORTER VOICE NATI" on our banner, we are prepared to give one more proof of the ability of our people, for self-government, by going to the ballot box—there conceding to each other the right of free discussion and opinion which we claim for ourselves, and sacrificing to the all powerful will of the majority, all our interests, and feelings, and prejudices, whatever question may be involved in the decision. Thus and thus only can we discharge our duty to ourselves—show our appreciation of the principle of

our Territorial Bill, and contribute to its permanency as a means of easy solution, for all future time, of a dangerous and exciting question in our National Councils.

Thus with law and order reigning in our midst, mutual tolerance strengthening our hands and accelerating our progress—fanaticism disarmed and the Union sustained by a cheerful and determined observance of the Constitution that binds it together—by preserving unimpaired the purity of the ballot box and deciding there as freemen should, the questions which the Nation has properly referred to it, each man calmly, fearlessly and dispassionately expressing his opinion and casting his vote in conformity to the dictates of his conscience and understanding and by bowing submissively to the will of the majority when properly ascertained, and we shall have done our whole duty and may expect to reap its pleasant fruits.

These remarks were received with earnest attention and marked approbation and applause, and when the plaudits had subsided, Dr. Leib proposed the health of Gov. Reeder, which was received with enthusiasm by the company.

Gov. Reeder thanked the company for the sentiment and said that there was no man who on this occasion so well deserved to be remembered as the Host to whose courtesy and hospitality, the entertainer and entertained were all alike indebted for the place of their meeting and the good cheer that accompanied it, and proposed: *The health of our Host, Capt. F. E. Hunt.*

This sentiment was heartily concurred in by all present and responded to by Capt. Hunt in a brief and appropriate acknowledgment.

After half an hour's social intercourse, in which courtesy and an absolute freedom from restraint were alike combined, the company withdrew, bearing with them the impression that the first Governor of Kansas is one of Nature's noblemen and just the man for the post.

Every thing passed off pleasantly and the occasion was one, long to be remembered by those who participated in it.

Correspondence of the Kansas Herald.

MARYSVILLE (Big Blue River) K. T.

October 3, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: Previous to our departure from Leavenworth City, I promised you intelligence of our procedure westward. The Great Emigrant route leading to Oregon, Salt Lake City, California and the Territories approximating the Pacific Ocean was selected. Receiving a *God speed* and hearty good bye from our friends, we commenced our journey; the first night our encampment was on Oregon Hill, a fine healthy and elevated region, within three miles of the flourishing City of Kickapoo on the Missouri river; continuing the second day, we passed through a fine rich agricultural district already densely settled by the industrious and hardy Pioneer evincing that industry and American energy which so quietly and rapidly populates the western wilds into cities, towns and villages, and magnificent farms. The soil being rich and well capable of producing in abundance all the various products now raised in the States, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Hemp and Tobacco, having an abundance of timber and good running water. Passing along the road, abundance of Grouse was shot by our friend W., and relished exceedingly for supper, encamping the second night on Rock Creek one of the many tributaries of Grass Hopper. This stream having an abundance of good wood, pure water, and rich soil, is an excellent camping ground for Emigrants, and will become a rich farming district. Continuing our journey, we crossed the little Grass Hopper, Great Grass Hopper, and halted for dinner on the Big Nemaha River. This River possesses great inducements to the agriculturalist, having a fine wide bottom of rich alluvial soil, being well timbered with a variety of wood, and good evidence of Cannel Coal on its east bank. Already has the hardy and industrious Pioneer invaded the primitive forest and fallen the gigantic tree from which comfortable houses are erected, and occupied by the respected families, a nucleus on the Great Nemaha around which hundreds of families are concentrating, and changing the forest into homes for the present and the future generations, a portion of country inferior to none in our beautiful Territory. After dinner we journeyed forward the road passing on the ridge dividing the waters of the Great Nemaha river, fanning North East by East, from the Muddy, which runs in a South East direction and embouches into Kansas river. Encamping for the night at Ten mile Point on Ash creek. The 4th day we pursued our journey, crossing the Vermillion, Elm and Spring creeks, and arrived at Marysville situated on the Big Blue River, one hundred and fifty miles from the City of Leavenworth, and were cordially welcomed by the residents of the frontier City of Kansas. Receiving an invitation from Mr. F. J. Marshall and his kind and amiable Lady to share their hospitality whilst sojourning at Marysville, you may rest assured that a required no second invitation, but with a degree of delight and pleasure, availed ourselves of the magnanimous invitation so proverbially abounding

among the western citizens. Having partaken of an excellent supper, and refreshed ourselves with a good night's rest, we awoke on Monday morning to witness the most sublime and gorgeous sight the eye of man ever beheld, that great and glorious Luminary the Sun, scattering forth his effulgent rays over the bright green plain, of the west, with here and there the earth studded by dense bodies of fine timber, comprising Red Cedar, the various species of Oak, the Walnut, the Hickory, Hackberry, the Ash, Cotton Wood, the Elm, the Linn and the Sycamore, with innumerable herds of fine cattle, lowing their morning melody, whilst the various herdmasters were collecting them together, for their morning feed. After breakfast our party went forth and viewed the fine site of Marysville, meeting the surveying party who had just completed the southern basis of the city, and Mr. Doniphan in company with Mr. Woodward and Marshall accompanied and showed us the Location.

Marysville is situated on the East bank of the Big Blue River, and upon neutral ground, owned by the United States Government, and by no Indian tribes, which facilitates the Trustees in securing a title thereto without any difficulty. The city is regularly surveyed, comprising an area of 320 acres, streets crossing each other at right angles from East to West, and from North to South, having a width of 99 feet except Spring Street on the Southern boundary being 88 feet wide. The Blocks each comprise ten lots of seventy feet front, by a depth of 132 feet to Alleys running East and West twenty feet wide, reserving a square for the erection of Public Buildings for county purposes, its elevation from the river front being five degrees to the mile and gradual, secure a sufficient declination so essential to the cleanliness of every well regulated city. Already active demonstrations are entered into by shareholders and purchasers of lots, to commence in the spring the erection of many large and fine Brick, Store, Ware and dwelling houses. And now, where the din of industry and energy may be witnessed, was preceded but a few years ago by the wild Indian and roving Herds of Buffalo. The large trading House of Messrs. Marshall, Woodward & Co. in Marysville, has a fine assortment of the various Merchandises necessary to supply the settlers, and the immense bodies of emigrants concentrating at this point, from Weston, Leavenworth, Independence, St. Joseph, on their way to the far West. The various routes leading westward and travelled by the great immigration from the Missouri River, all concentrate at this particular point from whence I can safely say commences that great thoroughfare the Oregon, California, and Salt Lake City, Forts Kearney and Laramie Road, over which annually pass thousands of persons.

Whilst examining the various strata of earths, we discovered in abundance on the North side of the river the Lamina of Copper, intermixed variously in quarts, which led us to a further research and found the metal in flakes, veins and leads, varying from thirty to ninety per cent in purity, and in large abundance, sufficient to justify the commencement of any company to a successful remuneration, in the manufacture of this valuable metal for market and will unquestionably cause heavy outlay and expenditure of capital at this point. Lead has been discovered in large quantities about five miles North of Marysville, and said by miners that it will abundantly remunerate the workers. The country adjoining Marysville possesses superior advantages and will unquestionably become the finest agricultural district of Kansas, being well and abundantly watered, and heavily timbered, are inducements to form a large and speedy settlement, already have Messrs. Marshall Woodward & Co. a fine large farm under fence, and successfully cultivated, a large crop of corn, which was being gathered during our sojourn.

Tomorrow, we move forward, and I shall not forget you and the Kansas Herald, the Pioneer of the West, the Elm Tree and the Black Bottle. I hope ere this, you are in the new house. More anon.

Yours Truly,  
VERITAS**The Salt Lake Mail.**

The Salt Lake Mail arrived on the evening of the 18th bringing us full file of the Desert News. That paper contains little or nothing to interest our readers.

The following items of news we obtain from Mr. Magraw, one of the contractors who came through with the mail party.

On the 8th of August last, two Mormon boys were killed by two Utah Indians.—The Indians have been tried in the U. S. court and sentenced to be hung on the 15th ult.

Reports say that gold has been discovered on the Sweet Water.

About 40 Mormon Missionaries, under the charge of Elder Taylor, are on their way across the plains. They are traveling in company with a number of returning California traders and explorers the whole party amounting to about one hundred.

The Indians are now very troublesome, so much so, that the mail party delayed five days at Devil's Gate awaiting other travelers from the west to strengthen their party. The mail party traveled from Laramie to this place in nine and a half days. The fastest time out.

Correspondence of the Kansas Herald.  
*Things at Wakarusa.—The Shawnee country.—Travel on the Santa Fe road.—Indian farms.—The Quaker Mission &c.*  
DELAWARE FERRY  
October 7th 1854.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD: Although my stay at Wakarusa, the emigrant settlement, was short, I was there long enough to see that a little trouble was brewing. It seems that an opposition town has sprung up on a claim legally made by a fortunate settler, under the proprietorship of himself and three or four enterprising speculators. The emigrant party thought that this settler adjoining the claim they originally purchased ought either to sell out his title to them or not sell at all. They therefore put up a tent on his land for the avowed purpose of acquiring a title to the same as against all other persons but him. The settler and his partners tore it down after giving timely notice for its removal. Again the Wakarushians set it up, and came out, about forty of them, with guns to defend it. The other party mustered about thirty, mostly Missourians and equally armed met them face to face in the field. "Not a drum was heard," not a gun was fired.—But loudly the parties talked, and fearlessly they discussed their rights, and wrongs till at last regarding discretion as the better part of valor they concluded to let their case be settled by a trial at law, instead of a trial by battle. So they respectively retreated from the field. They were certainly sensible in stopping where they did; and perhaps it would have appeared better if they had not made the warlike exhibition that they did. They ought to know that force is but a poor arbiter of justice. The emigrant party assume that these men who have gone in partnership with the original squatter have no equitable right inasmuch as they may in some measure reap the benefits of the flourishing city which they, the emigrant party intend to build. The squatter and his coadjutors say they intend to build a town themselves and have as much right to do so as their neighbors, and it seems to me they have.

But I must leave this topic, and tell you a word or two about the Shawnee land.—This picturesque and fertile section of Kansas extends from the vicinity of Westport, in a westerly direction along the valley of the Kansas to the Wakarusa river, a distance of thirty miles and upwards, and is twenty-five miles in width. I am not of those, who having eyes see not a sufficient supply of timber on the banks of the Kansas and its tributaries, to say nothing of the extended groves through which the Santa Fe road passes. In riding from the emigrant settlement to the crossing of the Wakarusa I saw among the numerous houses recently erected a few log ones built entirely of black Walnut. That I judged denoted an abundance of timber. The land is more level than any I have yet travelled over in the territory. The big prairie as it is termed by the Indians, is remarkable not only for its extent, but for the luxuriance of its vegetation; and its majestic undulations which broadly roll away, in one vast expanse till it meets the horizon like the ocean. This land of promise, now reserved to the Shawnees, will in a year or two it is thought come into market; and there can be no doubt that it will then be most speedily filled up with white settlers. The immense travel on the great road to New Mexico, provides an excellent market for whatever the red men are disposed to raise from the soil, both for man and beast. And well indeed the Indians avail themselves of this means of turning their grain into cash. A great many farms are to be seen on the road side, industriously cultivated and durably fenced. I met several of the Shawnee people with whom I stopped a few minutes to converse. They are friendly and accommodating. Through the philanthropic policy of our government their children are provided with good means of instruction. I refer to the religious Missions which have been established under the patronage of the United States laws; and the doors of which are open to all the youth of the tribe for education. I was much gratified with the Quaker Mission, where I spent a night, both on account of its pleasant location and the exemplary system of its arrangement. The children are there adopted into the mission and fed, clothed, and instructed gratuitously. Besides the common branches of an English education they are taught in a systematic manner the labor peculiar to each sex.—The superintendent related to me a curious fact that when an Indian left a son or daughter thus in their charge he seemed to think he was conferring a great favor on the mission. From this mansion, so much sought for by the fatigued and hungry travellers, I started out fresh and early in the morning to complete my circuitous journey. Retracing my steps a mile, I then turned up the Independence road, the best, and in fact the only direct route to Leavenworth, and after a ride of seven miles found myself once more by the side of the fast flowing waters of the Kansas at the old Delaware Ferry.

The man that "OW'd" for a lodge in some vast wilderness, has paid up.